The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY MARCH 8, 1897. XXXV—NO. 51

THE HOME CONTINGENT

Massillon Well Represented at the Capital.

FAMILIAR FACES EVERYWHERE.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men—Ex-Queen Lilioukalain is Graciously Disposed Toward Well Known People—Movements and Plans of the Visitors.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Ohio has won a bloodless victory in Washington, and wherever one goes the name of the Buckeye State is an open sesame. Nearly all of the visitors from Massillon and Stark county are are established at the Ebbitt House, in palatial apartments, most of which are located under the eaves and plentifully equipped with steam ducts, from which the current cannot be cut off, although the temperature outside stands at about sixty-five.

When Mr. and Mrs. McKinley arrived Tuesday morning the sun was shining brightly, and the air was warm and summer-like. The enthusiasm created by their presence was remarkable. At the Ebbitt House the President-elect passed between two rows of familiar faces, and with characteristic courtesy stooped to pick up a handkerchief dropped before his feet by one of his many admirers. Mrs. McKinley was very much exhausted by the trip and long walk through the station grounds. She was obliged to forego the pleasure of accepting a dinner invitation of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and upon the advice of Dr. Phillips and her sister, Mrs. Barber, remained quietly at the hotel until today.

Mr. McKinley is holding a very democratic court, and is giving his whole time to receiving official and unofficial visitors. The passageway from the elevator to the street is crowded from morning to midnight with ladies who vigorously applaud when prominent people pass through. In the crush one finds all sorts and conditions of men, from the Chief Justice of the United States to applicants for fourth class postoffices.

Congressman Tayler seems to be giving up his time to his constituents, and is leaving nothing undone to make their visit agreeable. Mr. Wm. Eleroy Curtis, formerly chief of the Bureau of American Republics, and now Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, appears to be giving most particular attention to the Massillon people. On Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. Curtis gave a dinner, their guests being Mr. and Mrs J. W. McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. C M. Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland Their home is filled with trophies gathered from all parts of the world, all of which possess interesting stories.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn and Miss McCue are here for the week, and Mr. Dunn will ride in the parade as one of General Horace Porter's aides.

Mrs Hicks Brown and Mrs. J. H McLain are chaperoning Miss Webb and the latter's friend, Miss DuLaney, a charming Baltimore girl. The two ladies first named, together with Mrs. Dunn, met Lilioukalani, the former Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, on Tuesday afternoon. Dusky royalty is reported to have been most gracious. The Massillon ladies were presented by the wife of the Northwestern senator, who seemed to know Mr. Cleveland's protege quite well. "Queen," said the senator's wife, "I want yom to meet some friends of mine." The free and easy way in which her royal highness was addressed by her acquaintance, indicated that Washington society is not disposed to regard her very seriously.

Wandering about the Ebbitt House corridor one can see almost any time Capt. Crawford, Representative Wilhelm, Charles E. Jarvis, G. F. Schworm, S. F. Wefler, Frank F. Taggart, Sylvester Johnson and others whose names do not come to mind at this moment.

Mrs. Hicks Brown will return from Washington to Massillon. Mrs. McLain expects to go over to Atlantic City before going West. Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds took a day for the purpose of visiting the Walters art collection in Baltimore. It is said to be one of the finest in the United States, and is open to the public one day every week.

R. P. S.

MRS. MILLER TESTIFIES.

She Admits Having Transferred Her Love to Montgomery.

CANTON, March 4.—The Miller-Montgomery case has attracted hundreds to the court house. The court room and lobby were crowded this morning long before the examination of witnesses was resumed. Mrs. Miller testified yesterday that she had transferred her affections to Montgomery in 1895 and denied no charges made by her husband. Mrs. Miller was on the witness stand until court adjourned for the day and she was the first witness called this morning. Miller sued Montgomery to recover $10,000 for alleged alienation of the affections of his wife. A notable feature of the case is the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Miller are still living together in Osnaburg.

Private sale of personal property has been confirmed and sale bill filed in the estate of David Shook, of Jackson township. In the estate of William Lesh, of Plain township, the application for the appointment of a guardian has been dismissed. On his own motion L. B. Harting has been made defendant in proceedings for sale of real estate in the assignment of Charles and Mary Cooper, of Alliance. The guardian of James and Jeremiah Bausher, of Lake township, has filed a final account and resigned. Otto Giessen, jr., has been appointed guardian of the minor heirs of Otto Giessen, of Canton. In the guardianship of Walter Walker, of Paris township, appraisement of ward's lands has been filed and private sale ordered.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William H. Grimes and Emma J. Chisler, and Harry A. Voglesong and Lydia M. Hurford, of Alliance; David F. Owen and Christie F. Rank, and H. N. Thompson and Ida E. Carter, of Canton.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

It Exceeded in Beauty Any Recent European Function.

STUNNING GOWNS, COSTLY GEMS.

Massillonians and Other Visitors Win Their Full Share of Admiration—Some of the Gowns—An Informal Hop to Be Given for the Home Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Diplomats who have attended recent great court balls in Europe unite in saying that the inaugural ball last night exceeded them all in beauty. The court of the pension building was decorated with artistic style. It was brilliantly lighted and crowded with 12,000 people. A corner in the first balcony was reserved for the President's party, and the people from Canton and Massillon spent most of their time in that portion of the building. Stunning gowns and priceless jewels were in evidence everywhere, and the visitors from Ohio won more than their full share of admiration. Mrs. Hicks Brown wore sapphire blue velvet embroidered with pearls, point lace and diamonds. Mrs. McClymonds wore white satin with diamonds. Mrs. Dunn had a white satin princess gown and wore pearls. Mrs. C. M. Russell was in blue velvet with diamonds. Mrs. J. H. McLain wore black brocaded silk with chiffon and point lace. Mrs. McCue wore black silk. Miss McCue wore black mouslin de soie over light blue. Miss Webb wore lavender brocaded silk, blue satin trimmings and white chiffon. Her friend, Miss Dulaney, wore pink taffeta and white muslin. The delegation from Mr. McKinley's home county will probably be received at the executive mansion this afternoon, and this evening there will be an informal hop given for them at the Ebbitt House.

R. P. S.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Items of Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, March 5.—The common pleas court assignment for next week comprises twenty-one cases and among the number are six applications for divorces. The case of Ringley vs. the C., L. & W. railway is also included and will be tried on Thursday.

The Miller-Montgomery case was resumed this morning, the defendant being the first to testify. The rush of spectators was so great yesterday afternoon that the court room doors were crushed in the effort to gain admittance The examination of witnesses may be concluded today.

In the guardianship of Theophilus G. Rice, of Canton, appraisement of lands has been filed and private sale ordered. The will of Joseph Wise, of Lake township, has been filed for probate. In the estate of Frank L. Rase, of Canton, a motion to citation to accept or decline administration has been filed. Hearing March 10, at 9 a. m. Petition to sell real estate has been filed by the guardian of Lucinda J. Kurtz, of Massillon. In the assignment of Herman R. Witter, of Canton, petition to marshal liens has been filed and private sale of personal property ordered. The will of Jane E. Richmond, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. Marriage licenses have been granted to G. Homer Thorley and Cora E. Vogelgesang, of Canton, and Jacob D Karper and Elizabeth Flory, of Massillon.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Equal Rights Association and Its Last Year's Work.

As previously announced the annual meeting of the association was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Focke, and by her was called to order shortly before 3 o'clock. Notwithstanding the extremely unpleasant weather, the attendance was larger than usual. The greater portion of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the best methods of advancing the cause of woman suffrage in our own community, and all present expressed themselves ready to begin another year's work.

On motion the old officers were unanimously re-elected. President, Mrs. Katherine B. Focke; first vice president, Mrs. Sarah Howald; second vice president, Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker; third vice president, Mrs. Vella Johnson; recording secretary, Miss E. L. Folger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella R Pitts; treasurer, Mrs. Elinor Brunny; board of trustees, Mrs. Ella R. Brown, Mrs. Emma Clayman, Mrs. Augusta M. Russell.

On motion the club adjourned to meet the first Friday in April. For the benefit of members who were not present the announcement is made that the annual dues are now payable and should be sent to the treasurer or paid at the next meeting.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 27c at druggists.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Satisfaction Assured to Farmers and Manufacturers.

INCREASE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Curious Facts Bearing Upon the Subject—Striking Points Developed in the Closing Days of the Fifty fourth Congress—Why the Silver Question is Not Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 6 —The opening of the new administration promised three early results: First, the early enactment of a protective tariff law; second, the early appointment of members of a bimetallic conference which it is hoped may adjust the silver question; third, a return to business activity and prosperity through a permanent settlement for many years at least, of these great and much vexed financial questions.

The ways and means committee of the old House is pushing its work upon the tariff bill just as though it was still a committee in fact, although its official existence ended with the drop of the gavel at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March. The assurance which its members had received from President McKinley that he would want the bill ready for a special session of congress before the close of the month, keeps them actively at work on the task, and they hope to have it completed within a fortnight.

"We are still under pledge not to discuss the bill in detail," said one of the members of the committee to your correspondent, "but you are perfectly safe in saying that it will be very satisfactory to the farmers and manufacturers. The latter class, the manufacturers, have not been as extreme in their demands as usual, and we have been able to meet the desires of the farmers very thoroughly and completely, and I think no class of citizens will be better satisfied with the bill when it is given to the public than they. We shall have a bill which will so protect and stimulate manufacturing industries as to greatly increase the number of people employed, and thus increase the home market for the farmer, while it will also protect his interests and open new markets for him abroad by reciprocity."

The usual discussion of the size of the appropriations which always accompanies the close of a session brings to the surface some curious facts bearing on this subject.

Prior to the organization of the 49th Congress, all appropriation bills were prepared by a single committee—the committee on appropriations. Samuel J. Randall, a protection Democrat, had been chairman of that committee and was to so continue. The free trade element of the Democratic party, consisting of Carlisle, Morrison, Wilson, and others, got control of the Democratic side of the House, and desiring to "clip the wings" of Mr. Randall, the great protectionist of their party, proceeded to take away from the appropriation committee, of which he was chairman, a large number of the appropriation bills and distribute them to other committees. This reduced Mr. Randall's power, gave additional power to the Speaker, Carlisle, and strengthened the free trade element in its control of the House of Representatives. Prior to that time it had been possible to keep expenditures down to a very reasonable figure. The distribution of appropriation bills, however, brought about by this scheme of the free traders in the Democratic party, resulted in an instant and enormous increase in appropriations since no one committee or one chairman was longer responsible to the country for their size. As a consequence the appropriations, which had usually ranged about 650 millions for each congress, jumped in the 49th Congress, under the free trade scheme for the distribution of the appropriation bills, to $746 243 514. In the next congress they reached $817,878,073; in the next, $1,035,680,109; in the next, $1,027,104,547, and in the congress just ended, rounded up about $1,050,000,000.

Thus the manipulation of the free-trade wing of the Democratic party has on the one hand enormously increased public expenditures, while on the other hand its tariff law enormously decreased public receipts.

One of the most striking points developed in the closing days of the 54th Congress was an evidence of the absolute insincerity of the men who had been shouting for silver during the recent campaign, and at the same time the absolute sincerity of the Republicans in their determination to do whatever can be done in behalf of the white metal The insincerity of the silver people was shown by their opposition to and unfriendliness for the bill proposing an international bimetallic conference. They had shouted themselves hoarse during the campaign and since upon the assumption that they were and are true friends of bimetallism and especially of silver. Yet the moment the Republican party comes to the front with a proposition which seems likely to settle the silver question and take it out of politics, they promptly and vigorously oppose it, and do all in their power to prevent its success or the acceptance of the proposition which it is to carry.

Why is this? Why is it that the men who were loudest in their professions of friendship for silver and for its fullest use by the dear people are unwilling to lend a hand in an effort about to be honestly made by the party which must control the affairs of the nation during the next four years in favor of the fullest possible use of that metal?

Simple enough. These people make the silver question their business. It is their occupation, the foundation upon which they have builded their political standing and success. They are in office and are able to hold office because of their demagogic assertions in its favor. Settle the silver question and they would be "statesmen out of a job." Hence their opposition to a proposition likely to settle it.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

The Old Maids of Four Counties Take a Firm Stand.

NEARLY KILLED WHILE BLASTING

A Policeman Kills a Boy with His Mace—Counterfeiters Discovered at Bellaire—An Accident at Warren—Teachers Must Not Dance.

Some of the unmarried ladies of Allen, Van Wert, Paulding and Putnam counties have fortified themselves against the allurements of all men, young or old, who drink and smoke, by forming at Ohio City what is called "The Old Maids' Association," and drafting the following praiseworthy resolution:

"That we, as the representative alleged old maids of four counties, do hereby pledge ourselves not to marry any man, young or old, who is addicted to the tobacco, cigarette or liquor habit, and that we shall not make a proposal of marriage to any person of the masculine gender, under penalty of being dishonorably removed from the membership of this association."

Peter J. Gerber, of Paint township, Wayne county, was nearly killed the other day while blasting stumps with dynamite. One cap failed to explode, and Gerber, piling stumps upon it, set the whole on fire. The stumps burned to ashes, but as Gerber stirred them with a stick the dynamite exploded, mangling one side of his body from head to foot. There is small chance for his recovery.

George Hart, a 17-year old boy who lived at Pleasantville, O., was standing in the door of the opera house one day this week, when a policeman ordered him to move on. The boy was slow in obeying and the officer hit him over the head with his mace. Young Hart died of the injury received.

A den of counterfeiters was discovered at Bellaire, and three of the men, Robert Mason, George Deafenbaugh and an Italian named Rossetti, have been arrested. The work was done in a blacksmith shop, where dies and a lot of counterfeit nickels, dimes, quarters, halves and dollars were found.

Charles Timmons, an engineer in charge of the pumping at the oil well of the Warren Oil and Gass Company, was ajusting a belt on Wednesday, when he was caught and hurled against a large pulley, sustaining a fractured skull and other injuries which proved fatal.

A petition was presented to the board of education at East Liverpool, asking that the teachers be prohibited from attending public balls. The board adopted a resolution placing upon the teachers the restriction called for.

Hugh M. Culberton, a rich and aged farmer of Wayne county, who was buried on Tuesday, made all the arrangements for his funeral before his death His orders were that his body should be wrapped only in a blanket and that his coffin made of pine wood should be bare and unlined.

Lee Saucer and Joseph Yaney, of Celina, quarreled over a horse trade on Tuesday with a fatal result. The two men had made a trade some time ago, and Yaney had promised to cut wood for the balance of his account Saucer went to get the wood and not finding it ready, an altercation followed in which Saucer shot Yaney, the ball taking effect just below the heart.

John Geltch, who lives near Salem, was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of hunting rabbits out of season, and for using a ferret to catch them. Geltch was seen near Garfield with seven rabbits and a ferret in his possession.

CANAL FULTON NEWS.

CANAL FULTON, March 5.—An "at home" given by Mr. and Mrs. C. C Miller, in their spacious parlors, last evening, was a very pleasant and successful affair. About forty guests were present and the evening was spent in playing a variety of games. At 11 o'clock a delightful luncheon was served in courses, the guests changing tables at the end of each course, and at the beginning of the "wee sma, hours" the merry crowd dispersed...Henry Wolf, an old soldier, and a highly respected citizen, of Clinton, died suddenly at his home about 7 o'clock, Wednesday evening. He was in his usual health during the day, having in the forenoon attended the funeral of his father-in-law, Mr. David Mann. He was in the village store chatting with friends a half an hour before his death, and a few minutes after returning to his home he fell from his chair and died before medical aid could reach him. He was about 50 years old.

The happiest people amongst us just now are our Democratic friends, who insist that prosperity must and will at once become apparent, without any effort on their part to bring it about Our city was represented at the inauguration at Washington by Messrs. F. Houriet and J. W. Bliler.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Quietly and Harmoniously the Ticket is Made Up.

AN ABUNDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

Marshal Markel has Some Opposition, and so have a Great Many Others, Including Constable Ertle—John McCane Told About a Democratic Principle.

The utmost harmony prevailed at the Democratic caucus held in the mayor's court room, Friday evening, which, besides making up the ticket, decided that the primary election should be held on Saturday, March 13, that the Australian ballot should be used, and that candidates who wish to have their names thereon should have all arrangements with the central committee completed by Wednesday evening, including the payment of assessments. Edward L Royer and George Frantz officiated as president and secretary, respectively, of the meeting.

The complete ticket follows:

Marshal—Joseph Wagoner and Harry S. Markel.

Street Commissioner—George Heline.

City Treasurer—Paul Kirchhofer.

City Solicitor—O. E. Young.

Councilmen—First ward, A. F. Portmann; second ward, Christian Kouth; third ward, Raphael Parks and David Kiehl; fourth ward, Peter Smith.

Assessors—First ward, V. H. Vogt; second ward, William Wagner; third ward, William Oster and A. Frederick Stahl; fourth ward, Conrad Smith and A. Donat.

Board of education—D. T. Frank and Cyrus Stoner.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Trustee, (one to be nominated)—Mathias Giessen, John McCane, A. W. Smith and Cyrus Smith.

Treasurer—Aaron Graber and Chas. V. Hammersmith.

Constables, (two to be nominated)—Julius Wittmann, Thomas W. Morgan, Sebastian Sonnhalter, Thomas Kern and Frank Ertle.

Assessors—Massillon precinct—Albert Stephan, Niles Smith and Anthony Riechard; Richville precinct—William F. Smith.

The speeches and exchange of confidences and compliments which has heretofore characterized the meetings of the Democracy were wholly lacking, the only man having anything to say being John McCane, whose voice shook with emotion as he declared that a principle of the Democratic party was in his case at stake, and that party honor might be kept inviolable the nomination should be his, opposition or no opposition. They then adjourned.

OF INTESEST TO WHEELMEN.

C. M. Atwater Appointed Local Consul for the L. A. W.

C. M. Atwater has been appointed local consul for the League of American Wheelmen, an organization formed in the early eighties for advancing the rights of wheelmen and the betterment of the highways. The organization is now nearly 100,000 strong and has accomplished much in some sections of the country. In Ohio the L. A. W. has been the means of putting in force the puncture and glass and tack laws, which makes it a misdemeanor to puncture bicycle tires, or to throw glass or tacks in any street or alley; also the guide board and bicycle baggage laws.

The organization has also been the means of securing reduced rates at hotels for members, and the Ohio division offers a reward of $25 for the conviction of a bicycle thief. Every rider of a wheel who has reached the age of 18, either male or female, should become a member and help along the cause in which all wheelmen are interested The membership fee is $1 and the annual dues $1. Mr. Atwater will gladly give information as to how to apply for membership, or will send applications to the proper officers.

A YOUNG OFFENDER.

Roy Goudy Bound Over to Court for Larceny.

Roy Goudy, the 13-year-old son of Mr and Mrs. S. W. Goudy, was this afternoon bound over to probate court in the sum of $100 by Mayor Schott. He and Roscoe Keller were charged with having removed household goods of the value of $19 from the former residence of Mrs. Catharine Kohl, in Oak street. The Keller boy was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

Repairs Being Made.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway is pushing rapidly the repairs to the flood damages and uninterrupted through traffic will be resumed by tomorrow night. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway reports all damages repaired and trains running regularly. This road also accommodates the Big Four (Cincinnati division) and the Pennsylvania road as far as Dayton. The latter road has no trains yet on the main track between Cincinnati and Xenia. The Big Four with the exception named is all right. The same is true of all other roads not mentioned above.

The Big Hats Must Go.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 6.—[By Associated Press]—By a unanimous vote the House passed a bill prohibiting the wearing of hats at the theatre which will obstruct the view.

IN COMMON PLEAS COURT.

A Motion to Quash the Eisenhauer Indictment Overruled.

CANTON, March 6.—The testimony in the Miller-Montgomery case was concluded at 3:45 o'clock Friday afternoon, and court was adjourned until 8:30 this morning, when Judge McCarty handed down several decisions. The Miller-Montgomery case will be taken up at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, when the arguments will be commenced. This morning Judge McCarty dismissed two motions in the case of John Buss vs. the Standard Medicing; one to affect the dissolution of an injunction, on the grounds that the Stark county court had no jurisdiction in the case, the second to secure a dismissal of the case...In the case of Ohio vs. John Eisenhauer, a motion to quash the indictment was overruled. Eisenhauer was a witness in the trial of J. H. Johnson for violating the Sunday closing law and was indicted for perjury.

Divorce proceedings have been begun by Maud Wagner against George N. Wagner. Extreme cruelty and failure to provide are charged. Mrs. Wagner claims her husband has on several occasions knocked her down. They were married in Canton in September, 1896.

Conrad Schweitzer has sued Lewis Henry and others to recover payment of certain promissory notes aggregating $1,760. The notes are secured by mortgage.

The will of Jacob Lowenstein, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

In the Alexander B Barr, of Alliance, a final account has been filed.

A final dividend of 13⅓ percent, has been ordered in the assignment of Robinson Bros., of Massillon.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

An Impromptu Reception is Tendered the Canton-Massillon Party.

WASHINGTON, March 6. — President and Mrs. McKinley closed their first day in the White House with an impromptu reception, Friday night, attended by their own family and the following: Judge and Mrs. Day, Judge Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Frease, A. C. Tonner and Ralph Ambler, of Canton: Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. J. H. McLain, Mrs. Hicks Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and Robert P. Skinner, of Massillon. State and private apartments were thrown open, and a tour of the historic mansion was made, with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley leading and explaining the uses of the various rooms. Refreshments were served in the private dining room. R. P. S.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[By Associated Press]—All the members of McKinley's cabinet were sworn in at 11:30, in the blue room of the White House, except Gage, who was sworn in in the treasury department.

POSTMASTERS TO BE APPOINTED.

President McKinley will have the appointing of 106 postmasters at offices where Cleveland made appointments which were not confirmed by the senate. Among them are Lebanon and Varsailles, O

WAR IS IMMINENT.

Greeks in America Will be Asked to Aid Their Country.

NEW YORK, March 6 —[By Associated Press]—The acting Grecian minister has received a telegram from the Grecian minister of foreign affairs, asking him to urge by every means within his power all members of the Grecian reserve forces now in the United States to go to the assistance of their country. The acting Grecian minister regards this to mean war imminent. The ultimatum of the powers requiring Greece to withdraw troops expires on Monday at 4 p. m.

Has Asked for Troops.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—[By Associated Press]—Sheriff Plummer is here asking the governor to order detail troops to protect the enclosure in which Jackson and Walling must hang on March 20. He says he does not fear the mob, but has information of a great crowd that will come from Cincinnati to tear down the enclosure.

Mr. Henderson Accepts.

ATLANTA, March 6.—[By Associated Press—A special to the Journal from Savannah says that Col. John Henderson, of the Florida Contract and Peninsular Railroad company, while here received from Governor Blexham a telegram tendering him the appointment of United States senator. Mr. Henderson accepted.

Gas Main Washed Out.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—[By Associated Press]—The natural gas main under the Big Walnut creek was washed out by high water and cut off the pressure at 3 this morning. Last evening the city was without gas and will have none until Monday if not longer.

A Washout on the Big Four.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Chicago express on the Big Four was ditched by a washout above here, this morning. The passengers returned here. The break is 500 feet wide. All the train left the track except one sleeper, but did not fall over.

Floods Abating.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—[By Associated Press]—The river stood from 8 to 9 o'clock at forty three feet two inches. The Little Miami is falling rapidly. The Mill Creek flood has abated. It will take some time to repair damages.

One Hundred Houses Flooded.

CHILLICOTHE, March 6.—[By Associated Press]—Fully one hundred houses are flooded. Paint creek is higher now than for years. All trains are stopped here. No communication west or south.

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MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1897.

One of the most forcible and truthful remarks ever made by Mr. William J. Bryan was heard the other day when the train bearing the great silverite and his family to the West, stopped at the Alliance station. He was called out upon the platform of a Pullman car to rejoice the eyes and hearts of the happy few who happened to be about, and in the midst of hand shaking and general expression of good feeling, some one shouted: "What will be the outcome of the campaign of 1900?" "Great Scott! man, how can I tell?" said Mr. Bryan.

One of the last signatures of Mr. Cleveland was affixed to a bill providing a limited indemnity for the loss of registered letters. This system is not altogether experimental, as it is already in successful operation in other countries, and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful here. The maximum of indemnity on any single registry is fixed at ten dollars, and it is to be supposed that the regulations of the postoffice will be drawn so as to prevent the payment of that maximum where it is not due. There will probably be a marked increase in the registered mail business in consequence of this new law, as the government will be expected to take additional precautions now that losses in this department will be expensive.

"Gath," writing for the Cleveland Leader, speaks of the pride and pleasure evidently taken by Mr. McKinley in having his own family, relatives and friends about him.

"A newspaper observer said to me that it was very bad taste to bring all these sisters-in law, etc. I replied by saying: 'If it was Queen Victoria's coronation, every one of the kin, and the Battenburg expectants to boot, would be present, and only their omission would be bad taste.'

"Mckinley is ashamed of none of his own people. The contentious Chuzzlewits, the mighty Dombeys, who impale each other upon a little ingot of nasty fortune, may respect everybody but their own. McKinley's mother is to him Mme. Mere. His wife is Josephine and Marie Louise in one."

The withdrawal of right of way for the Navarre extension by one of the largest property holders on the plains might be taken as an indication by Mr. William A. Lynch of the possible results of his dilatory measures. The Navarre extension is looked upon as a public necessity both by the residents south of town and by our own home merchants. As many of these contracts for right of way expire during the present year, there is nothing to prevent the property holders taking concerted action and turning the contracts over to someone who will build the road. By continuing the Navarre line through the city and west by the way of Tremont street to Brookfield and East Greenville, a very populous suburban district could be served and the most profitable portion of the city traffic be secured.

In connection with the idea that every individual is responsible in a measure for the present condition of business affairs, the Chicago Journal publishes a non-partisan proclamation with three pages of fac-simile signatures of leading merchants, financiers, etc. It contains the following:

"We urge the necessity of setting aside all rivalry, and by combined effort seek to encourage industrial, mercantile and financial pursuits by awakening our people to a sense of their responsibility. Let every one, on the advent of the new administration, unite in efforts to bring back that degree of business activity which has in the past years been characteristic of the United States. Let commercial interests teem with life. While every furnace is made to glow, every anvil to resound, let every mart reflect the improved condition. Let all emulate the sturdy American pioneers who heeded not the perils of environment, but constituted the vanguard of civilization, and refuse to rest until victory was theirs. As the happiness of one is the concern of all, we ask the cooperation of our neighboring cities, of the agricultural population and of each individual American."

This paragraph cannot fail to commend itself to any student of the present financial situation which has been brought about by extravagance of living, accentuated by adverse legislation.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The ground taken by President McKinley in regard to certain matters of policy is what might have been expected from his utterances during the period of his service in Congress and during that of his candidacy for the office of President. He is not a man of uncertain or changeable mind, and though open to conviction he was not likely to make any startling or novel propositions at the time of his entrance into the White House. His utterances have been of the most unpartisan and patriotic character, and should be supported in the same spirit by the Senate. It is his desire to wait for events and to deal with them as they may arise, standing firmly by such treaties and laws as are in existence, upholding the rights of American citizenship in all cases, and following as far as possible the lines of peace. Naturally the question of bimetallism is to have his early and earnest attention. "Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined and of that which may hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded."

In speaking of the revision of the tariff he dwells upon the fact that so great a stimulous was given to our foreign trade by the legislative policy of 1890, "that its trial amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our own country by granting concessions to the products of other lands."

In regard to business conditions: "It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation."

His foreign policy is to be one "which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere." President McKinley's course will be contrary to that of Mr. Cleveland's if he is to guard American citizenship. At all events the new President is a man who will form definite opinions upon the serious affairs which are brought before him, and in regard to matters which may be at issue between the government of the United States and any other government, we may know that it will be his policy to secure "peace with honor."

SILVER MEN MADE COMMENTS.

Didn't Object to Cabinet Nominations, but Criticized Gage and Bliss.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—While the cabinet members were confirmed without any opposition by the senate there was some comment.

The silver men took occasion to point out the position of Mr. Gage on the financial question. Silver senators who did the talking said they did not intend to interpose any objection to the confirmation, but they wanted to make it plain that while there were pledges made by the new administration for bimetallism, the new secretary, they say, was a gold man.

Senator Teller made the principal speech. After discussing the nomination of Mr. Gage for some time, he took up that of Mr. Bliss to be secretary of the interior.

He said he considered this a most unfortunate selection. Mr. Bliss was an estimable man and a man who would have filled other positions with credit, but he was entirely unfitted for secretary of the interior. This was a position which was of vast importance. More cases were decided involving property rights by the secretary of the interior than were decided by the United States supreme court. They were for the most part legal questions and required a knowledge of the law. Mr. Bliss was not a lawyer, but a banker, and a business man who knows nothing of the many questions which were to come before him as secretary of the interior.

Senator Hoar paid a high tribute to Mr. Bliss and pointed out that many of the questions decided by the secretary of the interior were prepared by law clerks and no matter how good a lawyer a man might be he could not investigate all the matters that came before him and for that reason a law force had been provided to assist the secretary in his work. He said that the business ability of Mr. Bliss was unquestioned.

After a little more talk all the nominations were confirmed without objection.

A COMPLIMENT TO SHERMAN.

His Nomination Confirmed Immediately. Hanna Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate has paid Mr. Sherman a warm compliment. He was immediately confirmed as secretary of state, while the other cabinet nominations were referred to committees, not because objected to, but to more especially honor the new secretary of state.

The senate was in session only about two hours, and the greater part of the time was spent in executive session in confirming Mr. McKinley's cabinet appointments. While in legislative session the credentials of Mr. Hanna as senator from Ohio to succeed Mr. Sherman were presented by Mr. Foraker, and he was sworn in by Vice President Hobart. Mr. Davis was also designated acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations to succeed Mr. Sherman. Beyond the usual notification to the president nothing further was done.

The chamber was a botanical garden when Vice President Hobart called the senate to order. Flowers were on many desks.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, who had but just retured from his mission in the interest of bimetallism, was in his seat early in the session.

The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity.

After Mr. Hanna had been sworn in several senators presented their congratulations.

There was a spontaneous burst of applause in the galleries as the two distinguished sons of Ohio, both entering simultaneously upon new fields of labor, walked arm in arm down the center aisle. There was no effort to suppress the applause.

Mrs. Hanna, with a party of friends, was in the gallery when her husband was initiated into office and, of course, was an interested witness of the proceeding.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The New Presidet Declared His Intended Policy.

CONGRESS WILL MEET MARCH 15.

Urged the Passage of the Arbitration Treaty—Will Enforce the Laws Against Trusts—Determined to Protect Americans Abroad—Wants Tariff Revised.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President McKinley's iaugural address was as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—In obedience to the will of the people in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk in his footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will put a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without further investigation and demonstration of wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

International Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined and of that which may hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase our outstanding obligations and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans and increased revenues. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermine public and private confidence. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury, created by loan, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened but weakened by a continuous deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

Should Pay as You Go.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and development of the country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that congress will at the earliest possible moment enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and to every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the foremost prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

Past Four Years' Depression.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal to their support, which none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory have lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the lowest burden, but that means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot properly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business which men of all parties so much desire depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other similar agency affecting the situation.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 108 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by American people with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny to the honor of the American nation. The years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

A Lesson of the Late Election.

One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities and as the constitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect. The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trust or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all the schemes to oppress people by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate, the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers, encourage the spread of knowledge and free education.

Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or promoted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men, who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our merchant marine, once the pride of the seas on all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carriage trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business interests and patriotic aspirations of a great people.

Will Protect Americans Abroad.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interfence with the affairs of foreign governmts, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local and individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of senate and house of the Fifty-first congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations by us by the house of commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in July last.

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than the force of arms—and since it presents to the world the greater example of peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certainly to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated—in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the thoughts of the best statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session of Congress.

It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid as far as possible the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit.

There could be no better time to put the government on a sound financial and economical basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be free from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon any early election.

Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanency—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting sentiment of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, March 15.

Sectionalism Being Wiped Out.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our country and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The north and the south no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true solicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit—it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation and revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands on both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do anything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe; I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will to the best of my ability preserve, potect and defend the constitution of the United States. This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

CRAWFISHING.

How the Ugly but Toothsome Creatures Are Caught.

Mr. A. Ulrich of Chicago, who once lived in New Orleans and is familiar with the matter of which he speaks, sends in the following very interesting account of the way in which crawfish are taken by the men who fish for them. He says:

"Around New Orleans there are swamps which are always being hunted for crawfish, and yet the supply is unlimited. So numerous are they that one cannot leave fish on a string in the water, for they will tear the fish into shreds.

"A small net about the size of a butterfly net, about ten cords, each two feet long, and 5 cents' worth of meat complete the outfit for one person.

"In the swamp there are small islands and long necks of land which intersect one another in all directions and upon which the catchers go.

"The start is usually made in the early morning, when the sun does not shine so fiercely and walking is much easier.

"Arriving at their destination, they cut their meat into small pieces about two inches around. Each piece is now attached to one of the cords. After this they are thrown into the water, and the other end of the cord is attached to a stick which is stuck into the ground so that the crawfish cannot pull the meat away. One usually waits a few minutes, and then when the cord is gently raised the catcher will see about half a dozen crawfish with their pinchers stuck into the meat, eating ravenously.

"The net is now gently put into the water directly under them, and with a sudden jerk they are landed, for as soon as they strike the air they will let loose of the meat.

"The crawfish are of a large species. The writer has caught some measuring 10 inches from tip to tip. These are by no means uncommon.

"The average catch for three persons is about an ordinary bucketful. The meat when prepared right makes a delicious delicacy."—Forest and Stream.

How Lover Worked.

Samuel Lover's daughter, Mrs. Fanny Schmid, writes her recollections of "The Author of 'Rory O'More'" for The Century. Mrs. Schmid says: His industry was such that in the busiest years of his life he did not even grant himself time to look at the daily papers, or to read any new book that was much talked of. His wife always read the papers and the new books for him, giving him in conversation a resume of the news of the day and the contents of the books, so that he was always well informed of everything that was going on. If anything exceedingly important was on hand in the political world, or if any part of a book was particularly interesting or well written, these she would read to him while he was painting.

Many artists are as dumb as fishes at their easels, but he could converse charmingly while he was painting, which was a particularly pleasant quality for his sitters. In painting or in writing he worked indefatigably, and seemed to be independent of the "moods" to which many artists appear to be victims. As to his songs, he used to say himself that he never wrote a song in his life except when he couldn't help it.

The songs used to "come to him," generally words and melody simultaneously, so that he had only to write them down. Frequently the idea of a song would come when he was occupied with something quite different, as, for instance, while painting. He would then leave his easel, write down the idea and return to his work. Afterward he would return to the idea and work it out.

Machinery and Men.

Since 1846 machinery has on an enormous scale supplanted manual labor. The knotter of the self binder completes a round of mechanism which threatens to make the farmer a man of sedentary habits. If the cotton boll remains unpicked by machinery it may be because the botanist must first produce a plant maturing all at once instead of at successive periods. In superseding the hand the inventor often succeeds by feats far removed from imitation. Merganthaler replaces the typesetter by arranging matrices from which lines of solid metal are cast. Lanston's machine for a similar purpose exemplifies a noteworthy aim of invention—initiation by means involving the slightest exertion possible. An operator at a keyboard symbolizes a manuscript as a series of punctures in a strip of paper, the pinholes free pulses of compressed air which actuate the machine. Initiation, however, reaches its final form in electrical devices. A clerk in New York perforates successive messages on a paper ribbon, which, driven between electrical springs, transmits 3,000 words a minute to Philadelphia. Intelligence in such a feat as this is given only that part of a task for which it is indispensable. All else is committed to mechanism actuated at a speed and with a force denied to nerve or muscle.—Self Culture.

A Practical Prima Donna.

"Do you think," asked the young man who was preparing some interviews with great people on trivial topics, "that a light opera singer should marry if she is really and truly ambitious to succeed in her art?"

The queen of burlesque stopped reading what her press agent had written long enough to respond:

"Surely, sir, you cannot be serious. If we didn't marry, how could the papers say any thing about our divorces?"—Washington Star.

The manner of a well bred man has a certain confident diffidence which is particularly attractive. It is the consciousness of power, combined with respect for the opinion of others.

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FLOODS AND CYCLONE.

Great Damage Reported From a Number of States.

HIGH WATER IN OHIO STREAMS.

Rivers Overflowed In Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—Cyclone's Ravages In West Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois. People Killed at Several Points.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Five inches of rainfall in 18 hours is the unprecedented record made here. It requires but little computation to show what such a downfall would do in producing sudden freshets. The marvelous sight of floods on high grounds met the astonished gaze of early risers in many places. The result was a leaping of waters in all the little streams never before witnessed. All the roads coming into the city found their lines paralyzed by washouts or overflows, except the Louisville and Nashville, Queen and Crescent and the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern. At Loveland the track was four feet under water, something never known before.

Both the steam railroad and the electric line to College Hill are closed on account of flooded tracks.

The town of Lockland, O., is inundated. At Cumminsville, in the northern part of the city, the flood is doing more harm than the recent high water of the Ohio, because the latter was still backwater, while this is a raging torrent. Houses weakened by the Ohio river flood are being moved from their foundations by this overflow. All small streams are raging torrents and rain still falls heavily.

No trains have arrived on the Big Four on account of a landslide at Trautman's station, which has carried away part of the track and covered other parts. Many houses in that vicinity are threatened.

Anderson's ferry is inundated from surface floods, causing more loss than the high water in the Ohio river. All the houses on the river front are in danger. North of the city the flood is beyond precedent.

SIDNEY, O., March 6.—This city is experiencing the greatest flood that has visited this community in the last 15 years. The Miami river is out of its banks and all the lower part of the city is covered with water. Many families have been compelled to move out, while many are compelled to reach their homes in boats. A mile above the city the canal is pouring over its banks in half a dozen places. It is feared that the bank will give way, in which event thousands of dollars more damage will be done. The river is still rising.

LIMA, O., March 6.—The Ottawa river which enters a portion of this city has flooded a number of dwelling houses in the lowlands and compelled a number of families to move, who will lose all of their household effects. Dozens of houses have been moved from foundations. The Ohio Southern railroad is washed out in several places and all trains have been abandoned. The Chicago and Erie has a washout at Foraker and passenger trains are being detoured via the Fort Wayne and Ohio Central to Kenton. Freight is being held. The Lake Erie and Western road has a washout at Fort Recovery and traffic is at a standstill.

DAYTON, O., March 6.—The cloudburst and ten hours' storm have done great damage here. The Miami river is 12 feet above low water mark and still rising. The gates in the levees are closed and the storm water is being pumped over the levees into the river. Cellars are flooded, the fires in furnaces of florists buildings' are drowned out and flowers ruined. Merchants suffer great loss from damaged goods. Some boats and boathouses are washed away. The various trains due here are four hours late, in most cases on account of culverts and abutments being washed away.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 6.—Railroads entering here report washout after washout as a result of the continuous rainfall. There is almost a total suspension of railroad traffic. The Panhandle has a bridge at Xenia washed away, the Big Four and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton have had washouts near Middletown and the Ohio Southern can get no trains into town, its tracks in the bottoms being covered with four feet of water. Buck creek is out of its banks and rising a foot an hour. The whole lower part of town will be inundated. People are now moving out of their homes in that district.

KENTON, O., March 6.—The heaviest rainfall in a long time has fallen here. The Scioto river overflowed its banks and several bridges have been washed away in this county. The bridge on the Chicago and Erie railroad gave way and 14 cars fell to the bottom of the creek. All trains are compelled to run over the Toledo and Ohio Central to Dunkirk, thence to Lima over the Pennsylvania line. The water is the highest here that it has been for years.

ST. MARYS, O., March 6.—The heavy rainfall and a break in the canal banks of the 20-mile levee here have caused the greatest flood seen in this section for years. The lowlands are completely under water, the river and canal flowing as one body. Many houses along the canal and river banks, also the waterworks pumps, are partly submerged.

VANDALIA, Ills., March 6.—All the streams are out of their banks and many bridges are washed away. All the trains are delayed. The Okaw bottoms, south and east of the city, are a sea of water. Many families residing in this district were rescued in boats.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ills., March 6.—The Embarrass river rose 11 feet in ten hours, and the latest reports say Sumner, Bridgeport, Pinkstaff and Birds are under water. Trains on both the Big Four and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern are waterbound and many bridges and culverts are washed out. There is a great deal of uneasiness for the people living in the bottom lands. Rescuing parties are at work.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 6. — The Nixon paper mill is flooded and the electric light powerhouse is threatened. Trains are delayed by washouts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 6.—The heavy rainfall throughout the Osage valley has swelled that stream to enormous proportions. Traffic on the Missouri Pacific railroad is almost entirely paralyzed.

CLAY CITY, Ills., March 6.—The Little Wabash river is rising rapidly and bids fair to be higher than at any time in the last ten years. Two washouts occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near here, which will delay all trains from ten to 12 hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6. — Streetcar traffic has been impeded and the flooded tunnel under the Union station necessitated roundabout routes for several South Side lines. The greatest damage came to Jackson park, on the North Side, where 200 acres were flooded by Fall creek's overflow. The water stood 3 feet deep in this locality and the residents are being transported in boats and on horses.

Advices from every quarter of the state tell of great damage by the flood. Nearly all the wagon bridges in the vicinity of North Vernon were washed away and the loss will be many thousands of dollars. Half the residents of Vernon were compelled to move to higher ground and a number of houses were carried off by the high waters.

Portland suffered a deluge and the town was partly submerged.

Martinsville has been completely isolated and three-quarters of a mile of the Big Four tracks was washed out.

Half of Washington is flooded and many families are homeless. The fire bells were rung for the relief of the sufferers. Bridges are washed away and trains are delayed by washouts.

At Anderson the White river is out of its banks and washouts are reported on the Panhandle, Big Four and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads.

At Vincennes the Wabash river rose one foot an hour and railroad traffic is seriously impeded.

The hardest rain in 40 years fell at Madison and hundreds of homes were flooded.

CYCLONE'S DEADLY WORK.

Much Property Destroyed In West Virginia—Lives Lost and Buildings Damaged In Illinois — Kentucky Towns Swept—Several People Injured.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 6.—A hurricane lasting four minutes has visited this section of the state leaving destruction in its path. Dozens of industries here suffered enormous loss, while churches, school and other buildings were badly wrecked. Adjacent Ohio towns all suffered heavy loss.

CAIRO, Ills., March 6.—The storm struck Cairo from the southwest, accompanied by rain and heavy thunder, with flashes of livid lightning. The residence of James Darnell, in the track of the storm, was entirely demolished and all the occupants were more or less hurt. The ruins caught fire, but the fire companies and heavy rain prevented the fire spreading to other buildings. The badly wounded were Mrs. James Darnell, back broken; Mrs. Carey, injured internally, will probably die; Sol Pettis, child, burned to death. Others in the house escaped with slight injuries. Buildings were badly damaged.

WINCHESTER, Ky., March 6.—The track of the twister was about one mile wide and it came from the southwest. William Clayton's residence was demolished and a business house at the corner of Maple and Washington streets was torn apart. A. Griffiths' restaurant was carried from its foundation, a distance of 20 feet. Mr. Griffiths was in the house at the time, but was not injured.

Unverified reports from the country indicate considerable damage and probable loss of life.

A negro suburban town to the southeast was in the path of the storm and several houses were blown entirely away.

At Hopkinsville a barn on the place of Dr. E. R. Cook, four miles east of that city, was blown down, killing one negro and perhaps fatally injuring three others.

At Rowland, Ky., the storm tore down the enginehouse of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and did much damage to private property.

BUILDINGS WERE UNROOFED.

A Serious Storm Occurs at Ligonier, Pa. Caused Other Destruction.

LIGONIER, Pa., March 6.—Ligonier was visited by one of the most severe storms of the season, when a heavy rain began to fall and the clouds were so thick that the town looked as though night had struck it. A wind accompanied the downpour of rain that was simply terrific. Numerous buildings were unroofed and huge trees were blown down.

Two farmers, H. F. Menohen and T. J. Loughley, were driving through town with a load of hay when the storm struck them, and their load of hay was blown to pieces and scattered to the winds, the horses were blown down and the wagon upset. The men escaped unhurt.

Farmers outside of town bring in news that many of their orchards suffered heavily, fine trees being uprooted and blown away. The storm was of short duration. The loss, in a financial way, has not been figured up, but will be heavy.

THE BILLS THAT FAILED.

River and Harbor Appropriations Is One Not Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 6. — A large number of important bills failed to receive the signature of Mr. Cleveland before the expiration of his term, and, as a result, they fail to become laws. Most important of these are the sundry civil appropriation bill, containing river and harbor and many other items, the Indian appropriation and the agricultural appropriation bills.

The first three received what is known as "pocket vetoes," being received by the president on March 3 and not acted upon. The deficiency appropriation bill, carrying about $10,00,000, failed in conference between senate and house.

Three More Likely to Die.

BOSTON, March 6.—Three more deaths are likely to result from the subway explosion in this city. These are Benjamin R. Sargent, a streetcar driver, William Maybour, a hotel waiter, and Paul Hackett, a streetcar conductor.

Thirty-Five Persons Badly Burned.

HUNTINGTON, Ark., March 6.—Mine 44 of the Kansas and Texas Coal company, of this place, has exploded, burning 35 men, all of them seriously, and killing Bud Hanley.

BETTER DEMAND NOTED

Dun's Review Reports Improvement In Business.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN WOOL.

It Is the Result of Expected Duties. General Range of Iron Prices Very Low—Failures Show but Slight Increase Over Last Year.

NEW YORK, March 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The slow and gradual improvement observed for some time has continued during the past week and without material change. There is a better demand for most products on the whole, with continuance of speculative buying in some, notably in wool because of expected duties.

Reports of probable needs abroad have helped speculation in wheat somewhat, but it has risen about 3 cents, though the price is still lower than two weeks ago. Corn is 1 cent stronger, about the price of two weeks ago.

The demand for wool has diminished, though only a little, and sales are quiet a third more than the full consumption of all mills, if all were at work, but the speculative buying continues, and at the three chief markets, in five weeks, has covered 46,216,700 pounds, against 28,677,400 pounds in same weeks of 1892. Western holders are too stiff for eastern purchasers, and the buying of domestic wool has slackened. Although some more mills have gone into operation the course of the market has not favored great activity, but it may be said that for goods of the higher grades there is a better demand than heretofore.

While the demand for Bessemer pig has sustained the recent advance to $10.75 per ton at Pittsburg and Gray forge is still quoted at $9.40 there, and there is also less cutting of prices to get more business in finished products, the general range of prices still continues very low. There is less evidence of the eastern mills selling rails below $20, except for export, some sales of that character having been made at $18.

Western makers are said to be firm at $21 per ton, but the demands of the most important railways have been supplied for the present, the consumers of billets are not in the market just now, but with somewhat larger production of pigiron it may be doubted whether outside of rails the demand for finished products equals the capacity of works.

Failures show but slight increase over those of 1896 or 1895 and but little decrease compared with 1894.

The feature of special interest is the conservatism in trading indicated by the liabilities of trading failures in nearly every branch of business contrasted with the slight increase of liabilities of manufacturing failures.

Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 285 last year, and 59 in Canada, against 68 last year.

BRAVE, LITTLE GREECE.

Will Be Wiped Out Rather Than Yield to the Powers.

LONDON, March 6.—The attitude of the Greek officials in London is most determined. The consul general for Greece, M. Leon Messinesi, in an interview said there was not the least probability of Greece yielding to the demands of the powers. He added that the fact that another 40,000 men of the reserves were called out shows that Greece means to end the present situation. Greece, he continued, has recently spent large sums on her frontier defenses, which are now in good order. Another official of the Greek consulate remarked that if the powers carry out their threat to try to dislodge the Greek troops in Crete they will have to land 5,000 men to do so. He added:

"Even then our troops will fight for every inch of ground. We have stood this as long as possible. The situation in Crete is worse than ever. If Greece is bankrupt it is because she has had to support the fugitive Cretans. The powers cannot starve out the Greeks in Crete, as the coast is too extensive for an effective blockade and small vessels will be able to run the blockade. In any case, the Greeks have enough food for a month and we won't be called cowards even if we are obliterated from the map of Europe. We are prepared to shed the last drop of our blood before allowing our troops to vacate Crete and leave the Cretans to the mercies of the Turkish police."

WILL NOT EMBARRASS M'KINLEY.

Newlands States the Intentions of the Silver Men.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Congressman Francis G. Newlands, the free silver representative from Nevada, in an interview here said:

"President McKinley is a strong, honest man and the silver men entertain for him personally the kindliest of feelings. They realize the importance of legislation along the line proposed by him and they will not attempt to embarrass him or the Republican members of congress by putting obstacles in the way of the speedy passage of a tariff measure."

BOTH PUGS AT HARD WORK.

They Want to Refute the Stories About Their Condition.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 6.—Jim Corbett has settled down to a hard grind after two or three days of comparative light work. He did not take to the road on account of a gale that has been blowing for 13 hours. Corbett is still nettled about the stories that he is not in good health. He points to his work in refutation of the charge.

As if to show the absurdity of the stories about his drinking Fitzsimmons has increased his schedule of work.

Bradley Appoints a Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—Governor Bradley has announced the appointment of Major A. T. Wood of Mount Sterling to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn as United States senator. With the appointment was also given out the call for an extra session of the legislature to convene March 15, the election of a senator being among the objects named.

A SLEEPER TELESCOPED.

Fatal Wreck on the B. & O. Near Loveland, O.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—During the rain and a thick fog passenger train 105, westbound on the Midland branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway, was stopped by a landslide near Hills station, five miles east of Loveland. A heavy freight crashed into the sleeper telescoping three-fourths of the length of the car, throwing occupants out of their beds and pinioning them in agony in the debris of seats and broken glass and splinters and heaps of wood. Rescuing was prompt and energetic.

P. B. Dobbins of Wheeling died of his injuries.

R. H. Wardock, superintendent of parks, was fatally injured.

The seriously injured are: C. H. Rishe, Richmond, Ind., scalded and injured internally; Mr. L. Myers, St. Louis, legs and head bruised.

The less seriously injured are: E. A. Watrous, New York city, bruised and cut by glass; W. R. Conner, New York city, bruised and cut.

WHEELING, March 6.—General Peyton B. Dobbins was one of the best known men in West Virginia and one of the state Republican leaders. He had just received his appointment as paymaster general on Governor Atkinson's staff and was anticipating attending the inaugural at Charleston on Thursday, when his physician ordered him to Arkansas for his health, which had been poor on account of recent arduous duties.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President and Mrs. McKinley Entertained the Special Train Party.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President and Mrs. McKinley last night entertained at dinner at the White House a number of the members of the party who came with them in the special train from Canton. It was entirely an informal affair and was intended mainly as an honor to the younger persons. Mother McKinley also was present and in addition the following:

Miss May Barber, Miss Ida Barber, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Grace McKinley, Mr. James McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams, Miss Sarah Duncan, James Barber, Samuel Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell.

Suddenly Lost His Speech.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., March 6.—Silas Bailey, a member of the board of county commissioners of this (Belmont) county, has been strangely afflicted since Tuesday. While in Pittsburg on that day he suddenly and mysteriously lost the power of speech. He went to Pittsburg with the other commissioners and the county auditor on business, and during his first night in the city the infliction came upon him. He was taken to his home at Barnesville, where he is being cared for by his family. He is unable to speak a word.

A Strong Convict.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—The penitentiary now contains a man of remarkable strength, according to the statements of those who are supposed to know. His name is James Ferguson, and he has just been received from Cleveland to serve three years for having counterfeit money in his possession. One of his tricks was to balance a pool table, which two men could lift with difficulty, on his chin. He has also been known to hold up a heavy two-horse plow in the same way.

Likely to Settle the Strike.

CLEVELAND, March 6. — There are strong indications that the strike at the Globe Shipbuilding company's yards will be ended today. There has been a conference between the striking workmen and the manager and considerable progress toward an agreement was made. The only addition to the ranks of the strikers consisted of 30 blacksmiths' helpers. Two or three assaults on non-union workmen were reported, but there has been no violence.

Readopted Coal Carrying Rates.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—The Ohio Coal Traffic association at its meeting here readopted the last year's scale of carrying rates from the mines to the Lake Erie ports. These rates are as follows: From the Ohio district, 87½ cents a ton; from the Pittsburg district, 90 cents a ton, and from the West Virginia district, $1.05 a ton.

To Build a School In Toledo.

MIDDLETOWN, O., March 6.—The William Caldwell Planing and Manufacturing company has secured the contract for building a central high school building for the city of Toledo, at its bid of $27,400.

FLOWERS FOR QUAY AND PENROSE.

Laboring Men and Others Sent Them Beautiful Designs.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The floral piece placed on the desk of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania was the gift of 3,000 representatives of organized labor and was brought from Philadelphia by Horace Atkinson, the agent of the Philadelphia branch of the Atlantic Coast Seaman's union. It was 4 feet high—emblematic of labor, and representing, in shaded carnations and violets, an arm swinging a hammer. It was enclosed in a frame of American beauty roses and violets.

An accompanying address expressed the appreciation of the workingmen of the senator's efforts in their behalf while state senator, tendered the gift as a token of hearty approval of his past course as state senator in the interest of the general public, expressed joy at his advancement and promised to watch his future course with eagerness.

The floral design presented to Mr. Quay was four feet high, representing in blue violets a keystone, with 13 stripes in red and white carnations, emblematic of the original states, radiating from it. The whole was surmounted by a crescent, upon which was inscribed in immortelles "from the bourgeois and the men in blouses." It was tendered on behalf of 5,000 citizens, wageearners and tradesmen and was brought from Philadelphia by J. Rosendale.

Hung In Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6.—Colia Daughdrill has been hanged in the jail at Gadsden. He died game. There were only two dozen people admitted to see the hanging. He killed J. I. Bates, a drummer.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS

Breaking Into Cars of the Fast Freight Lines.

WHILE RUNNING 30 MILES AN HOUR.

Exploits That For a Long Time Puzzled the Railroad Detectives — Plundering Moving Cars at the Risk of Life and Limb.

"Look out sharp for thieves tonight, boys. We have a big lot of good stuff aboard, and there are orders for all hands to keep their eyes open."

The speaker was the conductor of one of the through trains of the Red Line company's fast freight service on the Lake Shore road. It was a cold and stormy night. The icy sleet made the footboards on the tops of the cars uncomfortable and dangerous, and the crew had gathered in the caboose to warm up preparatory to the regular stop at Elkhart, Ind., when their duties would call them out into the storm again. Thirty-five heavily laden cars were pounding away, headed for Chicago, and getting over the ground at the schedule speed of 30 miles an hour. Everything was in good working order, and an inspection at the last station had shown no trace of thieves. Elkhart was a good 20 minutes' run ahead, and the conductor settled himself down in a snug corner of the caboose for a rest before the whistle for brakes would be blown. He was deep in thought over the peculiar nature of the thefts from which the company had suffered, and was congratulating himself on what appeared to be a good chance for taking his train through without losing part of its load when the signal sounded for brakes, and as the crew sprang out to their posts he repeated the warning:

"Look sharp, boys, and if you find anybody skulking about the train crack his head. We are all right so far, and I'd like to take one load through that hasn't been tampered with."

When the cars stopped at Elkhart, the trainmen made a hurried run alongside the train. Quick glances cast by experienced eyes told them the doors were all properly sealed, and, while it was impossible to examine closely, they made up their minds that there were no intruders on the trucks or bumpers. When the signal to start was given, the head and rear end brakemen mounted to their respective posts and made a flying trip along the icy footboards. They found everything clear, and as the train gathered headway and plunged off into the black night for its run to South Bend the brakemen crept down into the caboose again and huddled about the stove. They compared notes with the conductor, who made an entry on the conditions in his report book with an open smile of satisfaction.

For months New York merchants who ship goods by the fast freight lines to customers in Chicago had been annoyed by extensive thefts which were plainly committed in transit. Cars loaded at the former city and carefully sealed would be closely watched en route, but many of them would reach Chicago with the seals broken and part of their contents missing.

Long work and close watching by detectives finally resulted in the discovery that most of the thefts were committed just before the trains reached Chicago. On the Lake Shore cars that were in good condition at Elkhart and South Bend would roll into the city the next day with broken seals and lacking part of their original contents.

After leaving South Bend no stop was made by the Lake Shore fast freight trains at any station east of Chicago long enough to give the thieves a chance to work, and wherever stops were made the trainmen were always out on watch. The same conditions prevailed on the Pennsylvania and the Illinois Central. It was evident the robbing was done after the trains had left South Bend and Valparaiso, but how?

One day the Lake Shore detectives made a discovery. Just west of South Bend is a steep grade, in ascending which all heavily laden trains have to materially reduce their speed. Along this rise a sharp eyed inspector found traces of plunder. By the side of the tracks remains of fires were found, which up to then were supposed to have been started by tramps for cooking and warming purposes. Poking in the ashes of one of these deserted campfires the inspector came across the remnants of some burned shoes. He dug farther into the ashes and unearthed shoes that were only partly burned. Enough of them remained to show they were new goods, and the maker's name was readily decipherable.

So far as the Lake Shore line was concerned the detectives were convinced that the thefts had been committed while the trains were going up this grade. But how? This was the question that stuck the smartest of them. Conductors' reports and the investigations of special agents showed the cars left South Bend in good order and the trains were free from tramps and other suspicious characters. In the meantime other important discoveries were made. It was found by the traces of wheel tracks in the wet ground that the thieves who did the stealing from the cars had accomplices who carted away the goods. If the amount was larger than the wagons would hold the surplus plunder was dragged back into the bushes and either hidden or burned.

These were the conditions over which the conductor and his crew were debating as the train rolled out of Elkhart on its way to South Bend on the night referred to. Satisfied that everything was thus far all right, the conductor, positive no raid would be made until the next station was reached, began to map out his plan of operations. While he was thus engaged four desperate men were making preparations to rob that very train. Just as it was moving out of Elkhart these men, unseen in the darkness of the night by hurrying brakemen, had boarded the forward cars on the "off" side and stowed themselves away on the bumpers. Here, closely hidden against the ends of the cars, the thieves escaped observation. When the signal for brakes was blown on nearing South Bend, the rogues got ready, and as the train slowed down they jumped off keeping on the dark side of the cars. The stop at South Bend was a short one, and when the train got under way again the crew had been unable to discover anything wrong. By the time headway had been made the four thieves were all aboard again and unseen. Back in the caboose the conductor told his men what he wanted them to do, when the reduced speed told them the grade had been reached.

"When we strike the grade, you fellows scatter along the top of the train and see what is going on, and I'll watch the rear end."

A few minutes later the brakemen were running over the tops of the cars in their customary breakneck manner. In doing so one of them stumbled over something and came near falling from the train. He turned back and picked up a small rope ladder which was hooked at one end over the footboard, while the other swung clear over the side of the car in front of the door. It was a simple affair, this ladder. Merely a few yards of cheap rope knotted together in such a way as to give a man the means of reaching down to the car door and breaking the seal, drawing the latchpin and crawling inside.

BREAKING INTO MOVING CARS.

Taking the ladder, the brakeman went back to the caboose and notified the conductor. A hurried inspection followed, and the doors of four cars were found to have been broken, but the thieves, taking advantage of the slowness with which the train moved up the grade, had jumped off and escaped. Their scheme of theft was, however, fully exposed. Boarding the trains at Elkhart to avoid suspicion at South Bend, it had been their custom to clamber to the top of the cars on leaving the latter town and swing themselves over the sides by means of the rope ladders. Here, swaying to and fro in a dangerous position while the train was under full headway and in imminent risk of being hurled to death, they would break open the doors and crawl inside. On reaching the grade it was the work of a few minutes only to throw out several boxes of goods, slide the doors back into place and get back again to the roof of the cars, from which they would take up the ladders, and, crawling down by the iron rails at the side, jump off as the train reached the minimum of speed on the grade.

Encouraged by this discovery, the officials of the company kept up the search and had the satisfaction finally of running down the offenders and landing the worst of them in the Indiana penitentiary. They were tracked first to a bunch of woods near Riverdale, Ills., where they had a snug camp. From this they would come down the river in boats and make their way to a station on one of the roads they had selected for attack. Having committed the robbery, the thieves would get back to their camp in their boats, while their accomplices picked up the plunder and carted it away to some convenient shipping point for distribution among agents in the east. The amount of their stealings reached an enormous figure.

Long Sustained Imposture.

A few days ago a Jeffersonville (Ind.) convict who for five years had feigned to be a deaf mute confessed his imposture.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius O. Deja, a son

John W Hann has recovered from an illness of six weeks.

Henry Snyder is a Republican candidate for marshal, subject to the decision of the primary election.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of Miss Minnie Kiihn, in East Oak street. Call No. 305.

Julius Wittmann is announced as a candidate for constable, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries.

Mrs. Reynolds Hardgrove and Mrs Joseph Snyder are in Hubbard, attending the funeral of Mrs Newton Phillips.

Mrs. Angela Schrader has gone to the St. Joseph's hospital, at Lorain, for a much needed rest and general treatment.

The work train and crew of the C., L & W. railway are here, removing the company's property about the old Grove mine.

Charles V. Hammersmith is a Democratic candidate for township treasurer, subject to the decision of the primary election.

Pat Maloy, while stealing a ride on a W. & L. E. train from Bellevue to Norwalk, last night, fell between the cars. His right foot was cut off.

James A. Jacoby has announced that he is a candidate for the office of township trustee, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

The nine-months old child of the Rev. and Mrs. Davidson, of near North Lawrence, who were at one time residents of this city, is dead. The funeral took place this afternoon.

The Rev. E. V. Cole has rented the Merwin property, in South Mill street, formerly occupied by the late Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Corl, and will move there in the near future.

The next and last of the lecture course entertainments will be given at the Armory next Friday evening, March 12. It will be Alexander Black's second great picture play, "A Capital Courtship."

The members of the Protected Home Circle, of Canton, visited their sister lodge in this city, Thursday night, and were royally entertained in the Odd Fellows' hall. Organizer J. M. Evans was present and addressed those assembled.

J. G. Warwick set forth a claim in Justice Sibila's court, on Friday afternoon, that C. A. Stahl, the lessee of the Warwick saloon at Navarre, has been doing business for some time without a license, and an attachment was issued and the place closed

The Cleveland police arrested 830 persons during the month of February. The amount of property stolen was valued at $3,207 51, and $1,648 10 worth was recovered. Seventeen arrests were made by detectives, who recovered $483 worth of stolen property.

Ray L. Markel has decided to enter politics, and has, therefore, announced himself as a candidate for city marshal on the Republican primary ticket. Mr. Markel at first declined to be a candidate, but has been compelled to accede to the demands of his friends.

The force of workmen employed by the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company will complete their work in Massillon next Tuesday. There are but seven poles yet to be erected within the limits The employes number fully a score and have been in the city for more than a month.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican club will be held next Wednesday evening, in Snyder's hall This will be a good place for candidates to show their interest in the work of the party and a good place for voters to learn more or less of the merits of the various candidates

The Republican central committee held a meeting, Wednesday evening, and decided that the Australian balloting system should be used at the primary election. The difference in the expense of the two methods is but a trifle and the Australian is certain to give greater satisfaction.

Penrose Falor, of Akron, is spending a few days with relatives in the city, and quite frequently he may be found playing checkers with the champions at the central engine house. He has defeated some of the best of them, but the end is not yet, and the town is still hopeful of keeping the honors at home

The home of Mrs. H. S. Stoner, West Tremont street, was invaded by about forty of her lady friends and neighbors, on Thursday evening, who spent the evening sewing carpet rags, after which luncheon was served. Among the amusing features of the evening were ye olden time costumes worn by several of the ladies

There was a general lull in business as the report of the first shot fired by Battery Wetzel, which marked the hour of the inauguration of Major William McKinley as president of the United States, rang over the city. In honor of the happy event flags were floated from every business block and factory and many of the private residences were becomingly decorated.

Although but little shooting has been done by local sportsmen this spring, wild ducks are reported in great numbers by persons residing along the Tuscarawas river and tributary streams. Their presence is due to the fact that the neighboring lakes are covered with ice which may not break up for a week or more, and the shooting season at Turkeyfoot will not open until the ice entirely disappears.

Miss Estella Limback was unexpectedly called upon to entertain twenty-five of her schoolmates, at her West Tremont street home. Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being her tenth birthday anniversary. The little folks enjoyed themselves thoroughly—some made speeches, others sang and all participated in the games. After luncheon the guests departed, all wishing their friend and hostess continued happiness.

Charles Frantz has come across an old invitation that he received just after the presidential election of 1888, to become one of a party of the faithful which proposed to explore the unknown regions of Salt Rivef, and it has aroused tender recollections. He remembers well seeing Captain Powell cast off the anchor, and every incident of the cruise is still green in his memory, not forgetting the prolonged and not unpleasant sojourn in Millport.

Mr. Cotton, a representative of Mr. Camp, of Akron, who is interested in the construction of the Wayne county railroad, was in West Lebanon the other day, and he told a citizen of that place that the railway from Wooster to Lebanon by way of Applecreek, was a certainty of the future. The engineers, he said, would go over the ground on Monday, and it would not be long until the grading would begin. About the Massillon end he said nothing, although he mentioned an extension of the line to Justus.

R. Woodward Pitcher, of Brooklyn, arrived in the city yesterday astride a very small donkey. He stopped at the Hotel Conrad and told the people there that last fall he bet $5,000 that Bryan would be elected. The man with whom the wager was made gave him the alternative of paying that amount or riding a donkey from Madison Square, New York, to San Francisco, and he chose the latter. He had but ninety-nine cents when he started, but by selling photographs and doing many other things, he has managed to keep body and soul together. He has had all sorts of experiences with highwaymen, tramps, college students, town boys, savage bulls and dogs, and he intends to make a book of them when he finishes the trip. According to the agreement he must be in San Francisco on Nov. 3 or forfeit the $5,000. He left New York on Nov. 27.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The bank reserve is down to about two millions. The statement shows an expansion in loans with a large increase in specie and about four millions increase in deposits. The government now holds about $151,000,000 in gold, the largest gold balance since 1890. The Clearing House Association has nearly $51,000,000 in its vaults, and the associated banks are all strong in gold. The foreign war talk stiffened rate of exchange yesterday about ¼. There has been no special demand and the rates are unchanged. The stock market has been making vigorous efforts to prepare for foreign rise, and unless we have speedy declaration some of the room traders who have put out long lines of short will be buyers in a stampede After a very weak market there was a steady recovery and there were few stocks offered. Loan market shows that Europe has sold freely in St Paul and T. C The buying of St. Paul, however, has been strong enough to maintain stock above 76, at which point there are apparently large orders to buy. The only alarming condition in the outlook is the chance of delay in legislation at Washington. There are hints that the senate will tie up the appropriation bills and prolong the session. On this Washington brokers have been selling stocks.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Although the Liverpool cables this morning were ½ higher our market opened ¼ to ½ lower, but advanced to 75⅞. The N. W. cars were 265 against 354 last year. The Argentine shipments to the continent were 3,000 quarters or 24,000 bushels and to the United Kingdom 21,000 quarters or 168,000 bushels, a total of 192,000 bushels. The fact that wheat does not rally on all this war news shows that it is not a strong market.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	76¼-½	76¾	76	76⅛
July	73⅝-½	73⅞	73¼	73⅜
Oats				
July	18⅛-½	18⅝	18⅛-½	18⅛-½
May	17½	17⅝	17½	17½-⅝
Corn.				
July	25⅝	25⅞	25½-⅝	25⅝
May	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝
Pork				
May	8 35	8 40	8 32	8 35
July	8 47	8 50	8 47	8 47
Lard.				
May	4 20	4 22	4 20	4 20
July	4 30	4 30	4 27	4 30

TOLEDO, March 6.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 89½.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	opening	high	low	close
American sugar	116⅝	116⅝	116	116⅛
American Tobacco	74¾	74⅞	74¼	74⅜
C. B. & Q	76⅝	76⅞	75⅞	76¼
Chicago gas	76¾	77	76⅝	76⅞
General electric	35¼	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
Louisville & Nashville	48¼	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛
Lake Shore	168½	168½	168⅛	168½
Manhattan	86½	87	86¼	86⅜
Northwest	106¾	106¾	106	106¼
St Paul	76⅞	76⅞	76⅛	76⅝
Western Union	83¼	83¾	83¼	83⅛

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, March 6 1897

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16
Corn	20-22
Barley	15
Wool	8-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	94 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$8 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00
PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb	15
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	6
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions,	75
Apples,	20-25
Evaporated Apples, choice,	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	9
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	85-$1 00

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver, kidneys, cures constipation and cures headache. 25c at all druggists.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

T. F. Anthony, ex postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." 75 cents.

Sold by Rider & Gardner, druggists, Massillon.

SHE SEES THE UNSEEN

Widow Wade Fathoms the Deepest Mysteries.

HAS THE GIFT OF SECOND SIGHT.

All Her Neighbors Believe In Her Remarkable Power and Give Many Authentic Instances of Its Demonstration. Finds Lost Persons and Articles.

In most places when persons lose things they try to get them back either by looking for them or by advertising. In the town of Castile, N. Y., it is different. There if anything of value is lost the loser consults the Widow Wade. The local stories of the Widow Wade's achievements at finding lost articles would be incredible if there were not many trustworthy witnesses to vouch for every one of them

Mrs. Wade is past 40, and for 40 years she has been finding things for her Wyoming county neighbors. Their feelings

WIDOW WADE.

toward her were well expressed by an old farmer named Willetts on the outskirts of Castile. A lot of his grain had been stolen, he said, and when he appealed to the Widow Wade she told him where it had been concealed. He went to the spot, and, sure enough, he found the bags of grain, bearing his name.

"But do you really believe it possible that this woman can possess such power?" he was asked.

"I don'no," said the old man, scratching his head in perplexity. "I don't understand how it is, but she found my oats."

The Widow Wade owns a little house and a small patch of ground in the village; but, having no family ties, she passes much of her time in "visiting round" among her relatives in Castile and Pike. She is a pleasant faced old lady and is always willing to receive visitors and to talk to them, but she is not fond of speaking about her power of clairvoyance. She is cheerful, sometimes even jolly. Her way of finding lost articles is very simple. Take, for instance, the case of Farmer Willetts and his stolen grain. When he had told his story to Mrs. Wade, she took out a small glass which looks like any ordinary glass. It is her only "medium" She gazed fixedly into it for some time. Then she said:

"I see two men carrying bags of grain from your barn to a wagon which stands by the road. Now they drive to the west." Then she described their trip along the road which ran past the farmer's house and on for three or four miles "Here they turned to the right and went up a hill," she said, and so on. She went carefully over the route, which afterward was found to be the one the thieves had taken, and ended her statement by telling the farmer that in the hay mow of a certain barn several miles away he would find his grain, and he did.

Within the borders of Wyoming county it would be possible to get records of a hundred authentic instances in which the Widow Wade has exercised her strange ability in unraveling mystery Some years ago there lived near her a well to do farmer named Grover. He owned a farm of several hundred acres, bounded on two sides by parallel roads about a mile and a half apart. Becoming too old to manage the farm alone, Mr Grover divided it into two parts The one on which his house stood he gave to his son, and he built another house for his married daughter on the other road. The two houses were therefore at opposite ends of the original farm, nearly two miles apart. Old Mr. Grover used to divide his time between the two, going back and forth across lots. One winter afternoon he set out from his son's house for his daughter's, going through a strip of woods that stood in the middle of the farm. A few days later his son-in-law happened to drive over to the Grover house, and casually inquired after the old farmer.

"Father," said the younger Grover, "is at your house, isn't he?"

"No," said the other. "We haven't seen him."

It was at once surmised that the old man had been injured or perhaps killed by a falling limb in the woods. A search was begun, but a snowstorm had covered up the old man's footprints, and it was impossible to follow his course. The search was kept up for two or three days and every corner of the two farms was visited, but no trace of the missing man was found. Then Widow Wade was called in.

With glass in hand the old woman gazed long and carefully. Then she told how the old man took the path from his son's house to the woods, how he picked his way carefully among the trees to avoid the deepest snow, how he came to the rail fence which separated the two farms and walked along it for some distance, looking for a convenient spot to climb over.

"He must have been very tired," she said, "for he waited here at the fence for a long time. On the other side of it are some deep drifts of snow, and there you will find him."

And there they found him after following the course which the woman had described, his body covered by the snow.

Another case in which the Widow Wade's faculties were employed for a more trivial matter is vouched for by B. J. Frank, a farmer living near Castile Mr. Frank says that one day two young fellows drove up to his house and said they had heard that he had a sugar evaporator to sell. Mr. Frank told them his price for the evaporator, and giving them the key to his sugar house sent them down to the maple grove to look at it. Presently they came back.

"It's a good evaporator," said one, "but we can't pay what you ask, for two pans are gone."

The farmer felt certain that there were no pans missing, for he had locked the sugar house. But when he came to look, sure enough two of the pans were missing He told the men to come back in a few days, and meanwhile he visited the Widow Wade. She told him that the men had taken the pans and hidden them under a certain brush heap in a neighboring woods a quarter of a mile away. There the pans were found.

Both these and many other cases are attested not only by the persons directly interested, but also by conspicuous men of the town. Whether it is a case of lost cattle, stolen goods or runaway children, the Widow Wade is called upon to "see" them in her glass.

Mrs. Wade says she learned of her power by accident long before she became a widow. On the farm where she lived when a young woman a tool had been lost. She found it by looking in a glass. Later she found other things in the same way, until it came to be accepted by her family that her vision was not bounded by ordinary physical barriers. Many years ago a murder was committed in Wyoming county. After an unsuccessful hunt for the murderer the authorities went to the Widow Wade. She looked in her glass and then described one of the men who had been active in the search for the murderer as the one who had done the killing. The man was accused, and he confessed. The widow does not pretend to be infallible—at least she cannot always see the object sought distinctly enough to locate it exactly.

Widow Wade will not accept money for her services, though she is often urged to do so. "Since the Lord has sent this gift," she said, "he certainly intends me to use it for the benefit of my fellow creatures."

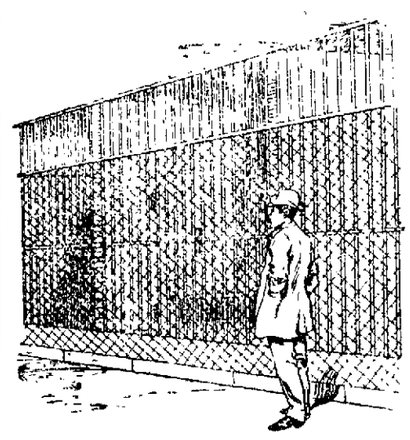
THE CONDEMNED CELLS.

How Prisoners Under Death Sentence Are Treated at Sing Sing.

The man who goes to the New York state prison at Sing Sing to be killed for murder is treated better from the first moment of his arrival than the one whose papers read, "Murder, second degree; life," or even the one whose credentials for citizenship in the striped community name nothing more serious than larceny. The ordinary malefactor is shorn and shaved, stripped of every vestige of clothing with which he may have come from the sunshine of free life into the gloom of degrading captivity and is hustled away to a little, dingy cell, where, over a piece of bread and a dipperful of "bootleg coffee," he may ruminate over his condition.

The condemned murderer is neither shaven nor shorn when he comes to the prison. He is divested of contraband property, but is allowed to retain the clothing in which he arrived, and is taken to one of the condemned cells and has a bed and other accommodations far better than he had while on trial. Prior to his coming every movable article had been taken from the cell and new ones had been placed there by trustworthy people. Having been thoroughly searched before his induction into his new abode, the condemned man is looked upon as safe against himself and secure in the grasp of the law. The object of the prison authorities from that time is to make the man's existence comfortable, and they usually succeed. The food for the men in the condemned cells is not prepared with the regular prison food by the mess hall cooks. It comes from the hospital kitchen and is in every way superior

"The men get practically what they want to eat," said Warden Sage, "and as the end approaches we make special efforts to find out just what they would like, and we have it for them. It seems strange, but it is true, that, despite the terrible fate that awaits them, the men in the condemned cells rarely decline to eat, and they are more cheerful than the average prisoner I have never seen one who was not full of hope until the last moment. They read, and when they wish to write paper



THE CONDEMNED CELLS

and pencil are given to them. Those who wish to smoke may have pipes and tobacco, and even cigars are furnished when a preference for them is expressed But the cigars are among the luxuries which come only with the bitter end."

The place where these people are confined contains eight cells, larger, lighter, better ventilated and better furnished than any others in the institution.

But they are more carefully guarded also. Two men are constantly on duty there, and the cells are so arranged that the occupants are always in full sight. In describing them Warden Sage said:

"The floor of the condemned cells is about six inches higher than that of the room into which they look. This and the fact that the whole front of the cells is open, except for the steel bars which run from the top to the bottom, make it easy to keep a thorough watch on the occupants. In each of the cells there are a cot and a table. The inner space is about 7 by 8 feet, the skylights give perfect light by day, and there are many electric lamps in the place for use at night.

"The stories that men go to their death without emotion," said Colonel Sage, "are not true. All the men who were executed here realized keenly the hororr of it all. Herrmann was the least nervous man of all. He never flinched when he was told that there was no hope, and he was composed when the day of execution came. But at the last moment he begged that he might be taken out to be killed before Postalka. His cell was nearer to the execution chamber, and we granted his request. The removal was made so noiselessly, so stealthily, that I doubt whether the other man knew anything about it. A peculiarity about Herrmann was that when he shook hands with his keepers his grasp was firm and his hand had an apparently normal temperature, while the hands of the others were not only unsteady, but clammy. Dr. Buchanan's were absolutely wet and cold."

Many people believe that alcoholic stimulants are given to the men before they are executed, and reports have been circulated that one man was unable to walk to the place of execution because he had taken too much brandy. Colonel Sage says that not one drop of alcoholic stimulant has been given to any of the men who have been executed since he came to the prison. One man asked for a cup of extra strong beef tea a short time before he was killed, and another wanted some strong black coffee. Both requests were granted.

THE PRESIDENT BUSY.

Affairs of State and Visitors Crowd Him.

QUITS WORK TO SHAKE HANDS.

His Old Soldier Comrades and Troop A of Cleveland, His Escort, Among the Callers—Members of the Old Cabinet Paid Their Respects.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President McKinley's first days in office have been busy ones, between the press of public business on the one hand and the many visitors on the other.

One of the first organizations to call was that made up of the veterans who served with Major McKinley in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. The president wished to greet his old comrades personally and they filed into the east room. Mr. McKinley came from his private apartments looking sturdy and vigorous despite the strain of the inauguration. He cordially greeted each of the groups along the way, giving a hearty handshake to each person. He stood at the main door of the east room while the old soldiers filed by. It was a meeting of old friends rather than an official greeting and the president called most of the veterans by name.

The crowds outside had now grown clamorous and with the confused music of several bands were mingled the continued shouts from hundreds of throats. It was apparent that the throng never could get within the White House. Realizing this situation the president called for his hat and overcoat and stepped through the front doors to the marble portico. A great shout went up as he made his appearance. Hats were thrown in the air and handkerchiefs and umbrellas were waved frantically, the ladies joining in the ovation. The president bowed repeatedly as the cheers continued. Then the clubs swung into line, and with bands playing marched under through the arch of the portico, each man uncovering as he passed.

First came Troop A of Cleveland, the president's personal escort, in their big black shakos and fine uniforms. The David Martin club of Philadelphia, in black silk hats and dark suits, were next, followed by the William R. Leeds association of Philadelphia, the Stamina club of Cincinnati and the Americus club of Pittsburg. Mingled with these were men, women and children, not a part of any organization, but all intent on this demonstration to the new president, who seemed to enjoy it, smiling and saluting throughout the march of the clubs and crowds.

While this demonstration was proceeding in front of the mansion the individual callers were assembling above in Secretary Porter's office and in the outer corridor. John D. Long of Massachusetts, the new secretary of the navy, was ushered into the president's office, spending half an hour there after the president's return from the portico, and then being invited to the private parlors of the presidential household at the west end of the mansion. Among the other callers were Senator Mason of Illinois, Charles E. Dawes, who will be comptroller of the currency, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee and Rev. Dr. Manchester, who is the president's pastor at Canton

Among others who saw the president were Colonel John J. McCook of New York, who has been prominently connected with cabinet talk, Speaker Reed, Murat Halstead and Mayor Caldwell of Cincinnati

Cornelius N. Bliss also conferred with the president, as did Judge McKenna, another member of the cabinet, and also Mr. Gary of the cabinet.

It was a remarkable fact that in the whole number of visitors there were only two persons who presented applications for office. In one or two instances a letter from senator or representative or political leader was received begging the president not to fill some special place until the writer was heard from.

Downstairs the president welcomed the Marquette club of Chicago with a handshake for each member.

Mrs. McKinley bore the ordeal very well indeed She breakfasted downstairs and insisted on shaking hands with some of the callers upon her husband, including the members of Troop A of Ohio.

Six of the members of Mr. Cleveland's retiring cabinet also called in a body on the president. The party included Messrs. Carlisle, Lamont, Wilson, Herbert, Harmon, Francis and Morton. They were shown directly to the president and spent a quarter of an hour with him. It was a call of courtesy and of kindly exchange.

Secretary Olney also came over from the state department and conferred with the president.

Senator Sherman, who is to succeed to the office of secretary of state, had given Mr. Olney notice that he would not be prepared to begin the discharge of his new duties until next Monday and at the request of the president, Mr. Olney consented to remain at the head of the state department until that time.

SORE THROAT

whether lasting or not,

DEPENDS ON

how soon you use

TONSILINE.

If you have Tonsiline at hand at the the first approach of Sore Throat, a single dose checks the advance of the disease and very often no more is needed.

One dose of Tonsiline relieves the pain in the worst case of Sore Mouth and cures inside of 24 hours.

Tonsiline is the greatest throat remedy the world has ever seen.

Tonsiline saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50c, at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., - CANTON, O

"WORN OUT."

A COMMON EXPRESSION USED BY AMERICAN WOMEN.

Many do not Realize the Full Significance of Those Two Words.

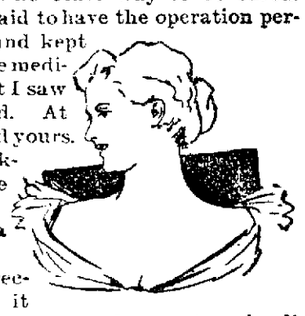
When a woman is nervous and irritable, head and back ache, feels tired all the time, loses sleep and appetite, has pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, whites and irregularities, she is not "worn out," but feels as if she were. Such symptoms tell her

that a womb trouble is immirent, and she cannot act too promptly if she values her future comfort and happiness.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America, go to prove beyond a question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., as thousands of women do.

Here is a lady who says:—

"Let me add my name to your list of testimonials. For years I suffered with such a weakness of the back I could not stand straight. I had terrible pains in my womb. The doctor said an operation must be performed, as there was no other way to be cured. I was afraid to have the operation performed, and kept trying the medicines that I saw advertised. At last I tried yours. After taking three bottles I felt like a new woman. I recommend it



to every woman, and cannot praise it enough, for it saved me from the surgeon's knife."—MRS. MARK BUCH, Dolgeville, N. Y.

Lewis Y. M'Clure, of Wooster, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Compound.

"Wooster, O., Jan. 20, 1897.

"To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O. Dear Sir—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. J. Krieger, druggist, and used them for constipation and inflammatory rheumatism They cured me and made me well and sound in three weeks. Since that time I have been working at my trade of roofer and have had no further attacks The medicine is the best I have used, and I can recommend it with a clear conscience to any suffering person.

"Yours very truly,

"LEWIS Y. MCCLURE."

Sold by all druggists Price 50c. and $1 per box. Call at drug store for free sample.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
STARK COUNTY, }

McLain & Taggart, vs. Luella J. Leggett, et al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, March 27, 1897,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and described as follows: Lot number twenty-one hundred and forty-eight (2148) in Sylvester Burd's addition to said city of Massillon, now known as lot number twenty-one hundred and forty-three (2143) according to the renumbering of the lots in said City, according to the map or plat of said addition as recorded in the plat records of Stark County.

Appraised at twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2500). Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff

Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
STARK COUNTY, }

Amelia Vogt vs. The Vogt Stone Co. et al } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, March 27, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as being lot number Fourteen hundred and Fifteen 1415) in said city of Massillon, Ohio.

Appraised at Fourteen Hundred dollars ($1400.00.) Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO } ss.
STARK COUNTY }

Newton K. Bowman vs. Edward Wiesa et. al } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, March 13, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the township of Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as a part of the northwest quarter of section No. 33, Township No. 1, and Range No. 10, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said quarter section; thence west on quarter section line eleven (11) rods; thence north parallel with east quarter section line 29 1-11 rods; thence east parallel with south quarter section line 11 rods to east quarter section line; thence along said line 29 1-11 rods to the place of beginning containing in all ten acres of land.

Appraised at $175.00 Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

STERLING & WERNTZ, Attorneys.

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